

so can animal photography, whether flashlight or daylight; my note was never meant to be a criticism of an 'occasional flashlight', and Mr. Champion should have realised this, and not rushed into print with a note which, in part, has not been written in the best of taste.

HONNAMETTI ESTATE,
 ATIKAN P.O.,
 Via MYSORE, S. INDIA.
 November 29, 1932.

R. C. MORRIS,
 F.Z.S.

VII.—OCCURRENCE OF THE SIND BABBLER
 (*CHRYSOMMA ALTIROSTRIS SCINDICUS*, HARRINGTON)
 IN THE DERA GHAZI KHAN DISTRICT OF THE PUNJAB.

This race of *Chrysomma* has hitherto been known only by the type specimen in the British Museum, which was collected by Blanford near Sukkur and described by Harrington in this *Journal* (vol. xxiii, p. 424) in 1918. It is, therefore, of interest to record that I came across a small party of some half a dozen of these birds on the Indus, near Jampur in the Dera Ghazi Khan District on November 29, 1932. The locality was exceedingly dense grass jungle, four to six feet high, on the bank of the main stream. They did not appear at all shy or inclined to skulk, and I had no difficulty in collecting two of them. These have been compared with the type by Mr. H. Whistler, who writes that they are 'rather greyer, but that may be because the type is not a mature bird—there could hardly be two races in the riverain of the Indus'. I only met with the bird on this one occasion in the course of three weeks camping up and down the river between Ghazi Ghat and Kot Chutta.

DANDOTE,
 JHELUM DISTRICT,
 PUNJAB.
 February 8, 1933.

H. W. WAITE,
 F.Z.S., M.B.O.U.,
 Indian Police.

VIII.—THE BLACK BACKED SHRIKE (*LANIUS NASUTUS*
NIGRICEPS [FRANKLIN]).

In the *Mission Babault dans les Provinces Centrales de l'Inde, Region Himalayenne et Ceylan 1914, Resultats Scientifique* (Paris, 1920), pp. 156-157, mention is made and a plate is given of a shrike obtained by M. Babault at Chitailongri, C.P., on March 30, which he describes as a hybrid between *nigriceps* and *erythronotus*. Owing to the kindness of M. Berlioz of the Paris Museum I have been enabled to examine this specimen as well as the three others obtained by M. Babault at Sijhora (February 9), Subkar (March 18), and Garhit (March 20). All these four birds belong to one form